amounted to 867, *i.e.* 0-9 per cent of the Jewish population.
No land was assigned to them when the agrarian reform was carried through in 1920-1921.

(3) ROUMANIA

At the end of the War, the province of Bessarabia passed from Russia to Roumania; and to the 3000 families in its old Jewish agricultural colonies another 3000 families were added which, under the agrarian reform of 1921-1922, received from the Government small holdings of 2-6 hectares in, or near, the existing Jewish colonies. Besides, there are a few hundred Jewish families scattered in Christian villages, tilling their own or hired land. Vineyards, tobacco plantations, and market gardens form important branches of Jewish agriculture in Bessarabia.

(4) CAKPATHO-RUSSIA

In Carpatho-Russia, which before the War belonged to Hungary and now forms part of Czechoslovakia, at the census of 1921, 25,128 Jews were enumerated (including dependents) who earned their livelihood in agriculture.
They formed 26-92 per cent of the Jewish population of Carpatho-Russia, and 6-12 of its total agricultural population. Their economy is of an exceedingly primitive char-

acter. The soil in the mountain? villages in which most of these farmers live is very poor, and the climate is cold; it is not possible to grow cereals, only potatoes, hay, and in some parts hemp. The Jews, who since the end of the eighteenth century had been coming into that district from across the Galician border, were able to acquire land, which was priced very low, and bought it extensively since, about the middle of the nineteenth century, the Hungarian